ANDREW JOHNSON, President. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER was elected President of the Senate pro tempore on the seventh day of March, and so acted until the end of the Session. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. XXVIII.-[Continued.] An Act making additional Appropriations and to supply the Deficiencies in the Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other Purposes.

For finishing the saloon in the north wing of the Patent Office building, and for furnishing the same with suitable accommodations for the reception and convenient exhibition of the models, thirty thousand dollars : Provided, That in the purchase of carpets for any of the public buildings or offices under any appropriations herein provided, they shall be of domestic manufacture.

Census Office. For making good the aggregate difference between the original rates of salaries paid the clerks and employees of the Census Office, before they were assigned to the General Land Office, from June one to December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty five, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-

For paying the salaries at the original census rate, of principal clerk and other clerks and one employee from January one to June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. For incidental expenses of the Census Of-

fice, fifteen hundred dollars. In the office of the engineer, Department of the Interior, viz: For one clerk, six months, at one thousand

eight hundred dollars per annum, nine hun-For one clerk, six months, at one thousand

five hundred dollars per annum, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For one clerk, six months, at one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, six hun-

dred dollars. For mileage of Government engineer from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Omaha, Nebraska, and thence to Washington, in July, eighteen hundred and sixty five, directed by the President of the United States to examine and report upon Union Pacific railroad routes west from Omaha, two thousand nine hundred and two miles, at ten cents per mile, two hundred and ninety dollars and twenty cents.

For mileage of the same, from Washington to New York and back, in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, on account of Union Pacific railway, two hundred and twentyfive miles, each way, at ten cents per mile, forty-five dollars.

For cost of completing bridge over Big Sioux river, near Sioux City, and government wagon road from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, in addition to former appropriations, ten thousand dollars.

For commutation of quarters and fuel to officer of corps of engineers, United States army, in charge of engineer office, Department of the Interior, agreeably to army regulations, from first August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to be paid by Department of the Interior, agreeably to rmy regulations, eleven hundred and thirtyseven dollars and sixty-four cents. For contingencies, two thousand dollars.

Library of Congress. For purchasing files of leading American newspapers for the Library of Congress, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enabld the Joint Committee on the Library to pay the first instalment due on a contract made with William H. Powell for a naval picture to be placed in the Capitol, in pursuance of a joint resolution approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixtyfive, two thousand dollars. Botanic Garden

For grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, three thousand three hundred dollars. For pay of superintendent of botanic gar-

den, and assistants in the botanic garden and green-houses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, six thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents. For the purchse and removal of materials.

and for erecting four green-houses in the botanic garden, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, twenty-five hundred dollars. Columbian Institution for the Deaf and

Dumb. For salaries and incidential expenses, including five hundred dollars for the purchase of books and illustrative apparatus, twelve

thousand five hundred dollars. For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of the two extensions to the buildings, to provide enlarged accommodations for the male department, and to furnish rooms for the instruction of the pupils in useful labor, thirty-nine thousand four hundred and fortyfive dollars and eighty-seven cents.

For the proper enclosure, grading, and improvement of the grounds of the institution, three thousand five hundred dollars. Surveying the Public Lands.

For surveying the public lands in Wisconsin, six thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in Minne-

sota, fifteen thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska Territory, twenty-five thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in Kansas. twenty-five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, fifteen thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in Nevada,

fifteen thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in New Mexico, five thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in Califor-

nia, thirty thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in Oregon twenty thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in Wash-

ington Territory, twenty thousand dollars.

To supply a neficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous, For the fencing in, repair and completion of the United States court-house and postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, and paving the sidewalks in front of the same, the sum of eight thousand dollars, or such part there-

of as may be necessary.

For the alteration and repair of the courthouse in the city of Boston, five thousand

For repairs of United States marine hospital at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, eight thousand dollars.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, forty thousand dollars.

For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, as well as the

coins of the United States, fifty thousand To enable the Secretary of the Interior to adjust and settle the accounts of D. S. Payne, for enumerating the inhabitants of the Territory of Idaho, under the direction of the

governor of said Territory, as authorized by the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho," the sum of eight thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be

Maine, in addition to the sum heretofore approprated by Congress, seventy-five thousand dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he thinks it advisable, expend a sum, not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, in the purchase of ground adjoining the site of the old custom-house on Fore street, now owned by the United States, for the purpose of enlarging the same, or the Secretary may exchange the lot now owned as aforesaid for a more eligible one, if the same can be procured; but no money shall be paid or agreed to be paid by the United States in consideration of such exchange, and no transfer, assignment, or conveyance of property by the United States shall be made upon such exchange, except a conveyance, on its behalf, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the interest of the United States in

the lot aforesaid and the building thereon. For building a custom-house at St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, ten thousand dol-

For expenses of the census of Arizona Territory, taken in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to be audited and paid under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, tour thousand and sixty dollars. For securing the right of way and building a bridge across the canal to the marine hospital near Portland, Maine, three thous-

For making alternations and repairs in the custom-house, court-house, and post-office building, at Providence, Rhode Island, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the revenue agent stationed at New York, in addition to the sum by the act o June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, including one thousand dollars for the current fiscal year, two thousand dollars.

For one thousand copies of a compilation of the laws of the United States relating to revenue, commerce, and navigation, now in course of preparation for the press at the Treasury Department, such sum as may be necessary therefor in the discretion of the Treasury, and not exceeding seven thousand

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to William Handy, of the Treasury De-partment, for extra clerical services, such sum as may be found due, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

For compensation to John Hopley, for services in indexing the national currency act, one hundred dollars.

For additional compensation to the publishers of the Statutes at Large, eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For refitting the rear basement rooms of the old Treasury building for office purposes, eleven thousand dollars.

For the purchase of the property in Washington city, known as Ford's theatre, for the deposit and safe-keeping of documentary papers relation to the soldiers of the army of the United States, and of the museum of the medical and surgical department of the army, one hundred thousand dollars. SEC. 2. And be it furriller enacted. That

the ninth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixtythree, appropriating thirty per centum of the cost of engraving the special dies for internal revenue stamps, not to exceed in amount twenty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the contractors, Butler and Carpenter, the sum of twenty thousand dollars in full of all claims for in-

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase for the United States an appropriate building site at Island Pond, or at some point northerly of Island Pond and south of the Canadian boundry line, in the State of Vermont, and to cause to be erected thereon a Five-twenties, 681. suitable building for the use of such officers of the customs as are or may be stationed at that place : Provided, That the cost of such purchase and erection shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; which amount

is hereby appropriated for the purpose. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of four thousand dollars, appropriathe legislative, executive, and judicial ex- has, in consequence, abdicated. penses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixtyfive," approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-five [four,] " to enable the Joint Library Committee to purchase a complete file of selections from European periodicals, from eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-four, relating to the rebellion in the United States, to be deposited in the library," is hereby transferred to the fund for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, to be expended one half for the purchase of law books and one half for the purchase of miscellaneous books

for said library.
SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to expend during the @41. Flour and wheat firmer. Corn 1@2c. fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so much of the appropriation of second March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as he may be deem expedient and proper, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand dollars for compensation firm; sales 600 barrels southern at \$12.65 to United States marshals, district attorneys, and other persons employed in enforcing the | Pork unsettled; sales 7,150 barrels new mess laws for the suppressions of the African slave- at \$34.10@\$34.50. Lard heavy at 144. Sugar trade, for any services they may render, and dull. Coffee firm. Spirits turpentine, 82@83c. for which no allowance is otherwise provi- Rosin, \$5.60@\$12.50@\$13.50. vided by law; and also so much of said appropriation as may be necessary to pay the salaries of the judges and arbitrators appointed by him, pursuant to the act of Congress approved July eleven, hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britanic Majesty for the suppression of the Afri can slave-trade," and for the expenses of the mixed courts of justice provided for by said

(To be continued.) MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK.

Great Bargains in French China. ONE HALP THE USUAL SELLING PRICES. CALL AND

BE CONVINCED. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAPES. DINNER PLATES.....per doz. \$2 00 BREAKFAST "
TEA "
CUPS & SAUCERS.... BUTTER DISHES. " 75
FRUIT DISHES " 70
DINNER SETS 130 ps. 30 00
TEA 44 ps. 6 50 44 ps. All other goods equally low. Class Ware, Plated Ware House Furnishing Goods, etc.

HADLEY'S CHINA HALLS, Cooper Institute, middle of the block.

No connection with corner store.

October 30th.

95—3m

FOR THREE YEARS AN EXCELLENT register of cortain monday. It had cost nobody in the neighborhood a penny, having been built at the expense of a Pennsylvania society. On the morning of the above day indicated it was fired and consumed.— New York Tribune.

For restinglement of desired with the farm.

For restinglement of the control of cotton, and the morning of the above day indicated it was fired and consumed.— New York Tribune.

For particulars address
S. H. EDWARDS,
Hookerton, N. C.
96—5tpd

MORAL COURAGE IN EVERY DAY LIFE-Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that

which you do not need, however much Have the courage to speak your mind, when it is necessary to do so, and

hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so. Have the courage to tell a man why ou will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to "cut" the most greeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks princiole. "A friend should bear with a friends infirmities, but not with his vices."

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and you contempt for dishonesty and duplicity by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until your can pay for new

Have the courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man. Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things. Have the courage to acknowledge our ignorance, rather than to seek for

knowledge under false pretences. Have the courage to provide enterainment for your friends within your

means, not beyond. Have the courage to take a good paper, and pay for it annually in advance.

The official vote of Rutheford county will be found in our paper to day. We also give the vote of Polk for the Legislature, We can but rejoice over the result of the elections in this and Polok county, when we consider the efforts that were made by the destructives.

Perhaps no set of men were ever more misrepresented than were the Union men of this county, every thing was brought to bear against them. One of the first men in point of ability and a hightoned gentleman was brought out for the commons, who, it was believed, would carrya portion of the Union party to which ading the entire destructive vote, success looked to them

In the support of the Howard amendment it was charged that they were for negro suffrage, and with every thing else that could be thought of, while not satisfied with political charges, they drummed up personal matters and hurled them forth to the people who they thought would not hear both sides of the question, and, with, to say the least of it, a very high one sided coloring; but the verdict has gone against them, and we in common with the true Union men can but rejoice at it. -Rutherford Star.

Foreign News.

It is said that the relations between Austria and Russia are assuming a menacing character. The Times says that the Russian government is intriguing for the further disintegration of Austria.

Paris, Oct. 27 .- The project submitted by France and England to the Si ment, for the settlement of the Chilian difficulties, has been approved by the Queen and

FLORENCE, Oct. 27.-An arrival from Candia states that another great battle took place on the 17th inst. The Greeks report that the Turkish army was repulsed.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27 .- Cotton steady; sales of 800 bales Middling Uplands at 15d. The weather is unfavoyable for Breadstuffs, and the market is firmer. Corn has advanced. London, Oct, 27 .- Consols 894. U. S.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 28.—The steamship Alleppo, from New-York, October 17th, arrived at Queenstown to-day and proceeded for Liverpool. London, Sunday, Oct. 28.-Advices from Japan are conflicting. The latest report that

the Tycoon's army suffered a heavy defeat at ted by "An act making appropriations for | the hands of the insurgents, and the Toocan It is said that the British government is about to ask of Parliament an increase of a

million of pounds sterling in the amount voted for the army, and a large additional amount to that appropriated in former years for the navv.

The Frost at the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 28,-Accounts from the interior represent that the recent frosts have killed vegetation, and that there can

be no more maturing cotton bolls. New York Markets. NEW YORK, October 29 .- Noon. - Gold,

146§. Exchange, 109§. Cotton quiet at 29 better. Pork lower. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Afternoon.—Gold, 1561; United States 9's, second series, 1052; @\$17. Wheat quiet. Corn 2@3c. better.

The Tennessee State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27 .- The State Convention met to-day. There was no enthusiasm. There were not over one hundred persons present. Edmund Cooper presided. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia platform and the policy of President Johnson, urging the Conservatives to perfect their organizations, pledging resistance to the Constitutional Amendment, stigmatizing the ratification by the Tennessee Legislature as null and void, and appealing to that body not to pass laws obnoxious to the majority of the people of the State.

Death of Mr. Seward's Daughter. Washington, Oct. 29 .- Miss Fannie Seward, daughter of the Secretary of State, died this morning.

George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal, is seriously ill with bronchitis, and his recovery is doubtful. John C. Wise, Esq., a brother of ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, died at Norfolk on

the 95th instant

At Stevenson, Ala., there was a Freedmen's chool-house, in which the emancipated were to be taught to read and write. It was just finished, and was to have been opened on a certain Monday. It had cost nobody in the

this source on Saturday last were \$705,198-84. From the first of July, the commencement of the present fiscal year, the income amounts to \$121,975,410 39.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866. The North-Carolina Standard.

We return our thanks to our friends for the additions they are making to our sub-The terms of the Standard are as tollows: Tri-Weekly, one year. Weekly, one year, 8 00

six months, 1 50 The Weekly will be clubbed as follows: copies one year twenty-two dollars. Those

nished with one copy for a year, gratis. oon, and matters of grave interest will oc- claws. cupy the columns of the newspapers. Now

is the time to subscribe. The circulation of the Standard among property for sale.

Election Returns.

Henderson and Transylvania. We learn from the Pioneer that the vote in

he above Counties is as follows: Henderson, Dockery 344, Worth 290 enate, Gash 294, Lankford 349. Commons, James Blythe 351 John D. Hyman 280.— Transylvania, Dockery 192, Worth 133.— Gash 142, Lankford 184. Blythe 233, Hyman 127. Vote of both Counties: Dockery 536, Worth 423, Lankford 533, Gash 391. Blythe 584, Hyman 407.

Mr. Gash leads Mr. Lankford in Buncombe 222 votes, and in Madison 130 votes. Mr. Gash is, therefore, elected by 210 majority. He is committed against the Howard amendment. The Pioneer attributes his election to his personal popularity and his sound Unionism during the rebellion. The Pioneer says:

"From the best information we have we are inclined to the opinion that Gen. R. M. Henry is elected to the Senate from the 50th District. Gen. Henry occupies a position before his constituents that will not compromise him to support the amendment. understand the same thing in regard to Capt. Kelsy, who is elected to the House of Comnons from Madison County. Gen. Logan, Col. Harris, and Mr. Scoggin, all candidates in the Rutherford District, have taken a favorable position to the amendment, and the probability is all of them are elected. We are informed that Mr. Patton who is elected to the House from Buncombe, like Mr. Gash, oledged himself before the people not to support the amendment."

Blue Ridge precinct, Henderson County, gave Dockery 76, Worth none, Lankford 75, Gash none, Blythe 75, Hyman none. These voters are all unconditionally and "unmis-

takably" for the Union. Beaufort County. We have heretofore given the returns from this County, Isaiah Respess for the Senate, and Henry Harding and C. M. Gorham in the Commons. But we desire to express our particular gratification at the election of Mr. sense, and will make a good Senator. No an suffered more than he did during the time in Castle Thunder, Richmond. His cepted and complied with. he is the same unflinching Unionist he was stituents parts of the Union, as members of then, and his spirit of enterprise as a business man is such that nothing can destroy it. The Union men of Beaufort County it. The Union men of Beaufort County all, any voice in changing vitally the organic have honored themselves in electing this true law of the land in which we are most deeply and worthy man to the Senate.

Very Sad !- Very Distressing !- Very Terrible !-Very Awful! Awful! Awful! All ye good people, read the following from the Wilmington Dispatch, and prepare to be terrified. The Radicals not only refuse to let us go out of and into Congress at our pleasure, but they are determined to take away our religion. We beg them to let that alone. We have no religion to spare.

Our cotemporary of the Dispatch is evidently in earnest. We sympathize with him .-We condole him. He sees "hydras, gorgons, and chimeras dire." May the hydras be diminished, may the gorgans not bite him, may the chimeras speedily vanish away .-"Hear him for his cause, and be silent that ye may hear." Laugh not, oh scorner, but listen and take warning from what he says:

"We think that one of the most appaling consequences of the success of Radicalism in this country, will be the entire destruction of the religious liberty of our people. Should the fanatics who are now largely in the majority in Congress succeed in fixing their hold on the government, we may look, im-mediately following the overthrow of our civil rights, to see the hand of despotism clutch the church, and dictate what men shall believe, and in what manner they shall worship God. Indeed, we have already seen the disposition to do this evinced. In Missouri an obnoxious oath is required of the ministers of the Gospel of that State before they are allowed to perform the rites and discharge the duties of their holy offices.— While in Alabama a Bishop of the Episcopal Church was restrained by an order of a military despot from opening the churches of his Diocese until he should comply with certain regulations which were prescribed by his orders. Should their power continue what may we not expect when all responsibility to law and Constitution is repudiated, as will most certainly be the case whenever it appears that conservatism is too weak to

check illegal action with its resistance. We do not see now the American people seek to regulate the consciences and religious actions of men. Puritan persecution, such as burnt innocent old women on the more reasonable or acceptable, than such persecution as lit the faggots that made martyrs of the Protestants of Spain in the last century. If fanaticism shall achieve a lasting triumph in America, then we may expect to see such scenes as the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day re-enacted, and thousands like Catharine de Medici inciting the executioner to do his bloody, cruel work with re-

lentless earnestness. He who "tempers the wind to the shorn amb" alone can protect His people from this calamitous fate. The Christian people of America should unite in a petition to Him persecution come to present for their choice the alternative of a recantation of their faith or a death of martyrdom."

This is what we call "firing the Southern heart." The same thing was done in 1860, and the result was a harvest of blood and

Uri-Weekly Standard. Religion is safe. Hundreds of thousands of the friends of that paper bave already shown that they will thrush any man or set of men who may attempt to interfere with them on that subject.

Shall we close our lips because Radicals do not like our politics? Monstrous argument Loyal to the government; ready to pour out our blood like water for the old flag-we shall continue to exercise the freedom of speech, though such utterance should shake the whole social and political element of the North to its very centre !- Goldsboro' News.

The Editors of the News poured out so much of their blood under the Confederate Five copies one year twelve dollars. Ten flag that they have none to spare for the old flag. But they love the old flag. They do. who get clubs of five or more, will be fur- They love it as the spider does the fly, as the kite does the dove, as Towser does the crab The Legislature and Congress will meet when his nose is firmly inserted between its The Editors say they intend to continue

to speak out, "though such utterance should shake the whole social and political element Northern capitalists and others, renders it a of the North to its very centre." We beg good medium for advertising lands and other | the Editors to reconsider their determination. Such a threat, proceeding from Goldsboro', in such a crisis with the President roused and on the defensive, with the Radicals alert and at a white heat, with the Fenians ready to precipitate themselves on Canada, and with the high tariff of one dollar in gold per inch on the Atlantic Telegraph, is likely to lead to some consequences as well as others. We beg the Editors to desist .-We are sorry we are not able to agree with them precisely in politics, and so we do not approach them on that score; but we appeal to them on personal grounds not to carry out the purpose they have avowed. Wesley! Junius! we appeal to you not to make such an "utterance." We know you love the old flag as you understand it. But you do not love it as our neighbors of the Sentinel do. They like to see it in suitable places and at suitable times, but their admiration for it is so great that they can not trust themselves to see it every day, and every where, or to walk under it. They might lose their selfpossession, and act ridiculously. Love the flag, and pour out your blood for it if you will, as you did for the Confederate flag, but do not-do not "shake the elements" by those "utterances." The blackberry crop of our State has not yet been entirely disposed of in the Northern markets, and any imprudent "utterances" by you might seriously affect the price of that valuable staple. Be persuaded, gentlemen.

Thus Saith the Sentinel.

The Sentinel, of this City, speaking for Gov. Worth and the great body of the malcontents and disloyalists of this State, says:

"The proposed constitutional amendment has been so fully discussed that but little time, we judge, will be consumed in its con sideration. Before the official announcement of peace, and while under the acknowledged force and presence of military rule, amendments to the Constitution, and other conditions of peace and reconciliation, were pro-Respess. He is a man of excellent common pounded to the people of this State, as terms of surrender necessary to peace, accompanied by the tacit pledges of the government that our compliance with these would secure to rebellion for his Union principles. He was us all the privileges and rights of States untorn from his family by the minions of Con- der the Constitution and the protection of federate despotism, and confined for some the government. These were promptly ac-

Recognized by the forms of law and by all losses of property were also very heavy. But the departments of the government as conthe great family of States, yet denied, in the persons of our Senators and Representatives, the sacred right of representation, and, above concerned, the National Congress now propounds to the several State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution,-not as a further condition of peace and a full settlement of the controversy, but such terms as it has deemed proper to propose to all the States upon their naked merits, such as must most deeply degrade and humiliate the former slave States of this Union, and which are designed as a punishment and a lasting incubus upon them, after peace has been de-

clared! The bare starement of the proposition should be enough to determine at once the unanimous action of the General Assembly, This question has, however, been by design, and for purposes of deception, so persistently pressed upon us, as a probable if not a certain means of speedy reconciliation, that, yielding to the pressure of "hope deferred," some have seemed ready to abandon their manhood and the sacred rights of freedom altogether, and to crouch low enough to bear any burden, however ignominious, for the sake of quiet from the turmoils and agitations of the times. Alas! such have not even the poor pledge of quiet, when they have despicably shouldered so ruinous a burden. But, thank Heaven, the General Assembly of North-Carolina, in 1866, is not made of such

It is very strange that these Hannibals, who talk about being called upon to "abandon their manhood," did not die in battle. What do they here, in this land of the living, after so much hectoring, threatening, and gasing, when, as they say, they are degraded and dishonored by submitting to lawful authority? They lie when they say the Union men of this State are disposed to "crouch" and beg. Of all the miserable beggars the world ever saw, they were the most miserable when the rebellion collapsed, and they stood face to face with the federal 'armies and the people of the South, whom they had ruined. But now, since their lives and their estates have been spared, they put on airs, and declare they will not restore the government unless they are to escape another reign of persecution, in are permitted to hold all the offices and lord which the inquisition and the torture will it indefinitely over our people. The strong hand of the national power will crush out their treason. They promised to submit uncondicharge of witchcraft, is not likely to be any | tionally in 1865, and they have broken their promise. Yet they talk about their "manhood," and "honor," and all that sort of

We tell the Congress and the people of the North, that the radical mistake they have made was in supposing that disloyal organizations would accept loyal propositions. There is not, this day, a single State organization in the South that regards the Union as the paramount good, or that is thoroughly or devotedly attached to the national to avert the pressing dangers that threaten them. Woe unto them should that day of expect the ten recently insurgent States to accept the proposed amendment, are essentially and superlatively verdant.

But the Richmond Enquirer regards the Union as already permanently dissolved. Hear that very loyal paper:

tears. It is much easier to feign zeal for Christianity than it is to practice it.

We beg the Dispatch to dismiss its fears.

"For four years a terrible war was waged to prevent the dissolution of the Union. Men have pronounced the effort successful; but his day it stands a failure, for this day is

lution of the articles of thal dissolution of the association itself.

Some of the partners no longer appear at the
councils and conferences, and it is not pro bable that they ever will again. They only do not appear there to deliberate under the covenants and limitations of the late compact of association, but they do not ap-pear there at all. A new government of al-lied States has been instituted, and to this they are not parties. The Union has been re-constituted, and they are not in it. Whether we look this fact in the face, or refuse to do it, it is a fact nevertheless."

Members of the Legislature. We give below a list of members elected o the Legislature of North-Carolina, which will hold its first session in Raleigh on the third Monday of this month. The list is not

quite complete. It is impossible to classify the members politically. But little interest was felt in the election. In many Counties members were elected without opposition, by small votes .-In some Counties those candidates who harngued most bitterly against the Northern people received the largest votes; and in some Counties, candidates who were most devoted to the Union got the largest votes, and those hostile to it received the smallest,-One noticeable feature in the returns is, the small number of original secessionists elected. This proves that the latter-day war men, once Union men, but who would fight the war out to the bitter end with a full knowledge that they would be defeated, are disposed to use the seceders when they want votes for themselves, but will not honestly hare with them the spoils of office.

We do not know, but we suppose there are ot more than twenty or thirty out of the one hundred and seventy members, who will vote to ratify the proposed constitutional mendment. Some of the members, we apprehend, do not understand the amendment. and a very large majority of them are pledge ed against it in the most positive terms. This majority cannot ratify it, in any event. If they do, they will break their solemn pledges, and will forfeit the respect and confidence of all honorable persons. Those members elect who fairly and fully explained the proposed amendment to the people, and pledged themselves to vote for it as the only feasible means to effect an early restoration of the Union, incurred a grave responsibility, and have entitled themselves to the confidence and thanks of every patriot and lover of the Union in the whole country. These may be regarded as unconditional Unionists .-There are other Unionists, whom we may call conditional Unionists. These classes combined largely outnumber the original se-

cessionists in the body. SENATE. 1st district, Pasquotank and Perquimans, Dr. Rufus K. Speed. 2d district, Camden and Currituck,

3d district, Gates and Chowan. 4th district, Tyrrell and Hyde, Jones 5th district, Northampton, H. C. Edwards. 6th district, Hertford. 7th district, Bertie, David Outlaw. 8th district, Martin and Washington, J. E.

9th district, Halifax, Maason L. Wiggins. 10th district, Edgecombe and Wilson, Henry T. Clark. 11th district, Pitt, C. Perkins, 12th district, Beaufort, Isaiah Respess 13th district, Craven, Mathias E. Manly. 14th district, Carteret and Jones, Calvin D.

15th district, Greene and Lenoir, J. H. Cow-16th district, New Hanover, Ed. D. Hall. 17th district, Duplin, Isaac B. Kelly. 18th district, Onslow, Jasper Etheridge 19th district, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, Salter Lleyd. 20th district, Cumberland and Harnett Archibald McLean. 21st district, Sampson, John C. Williams. 22d district, Wayne, W. A. Thompson. 23d district, Johnston, Thomas D. Snead. 24th district, Wake, Willie D. Jones. 25th district, Nash, L. N. B. Battle. 26th district, Franklin, Washington Harris 27th district, Warren, F. A. Thornton.

28th district, Granville, John D. Bullock. 29th district, Person, Jno. W. Cunningham. 30th district, Orange, John Berry. 31st district, Alamance and Randolph, M. S. Robins. 32d district, Chatham, R. B. Paschall. 33d district, Moore and Montgomery, W B. Richardson. 34th district, Richmond and Robeson, M.

McRae. 35th district, Anson and Union, D. A. Cov-36th district, Guilford, Peter Adams, 37th district, Caswell, Dr. Livingston Brown 38th district, Rockingham, W. Hand. 39th district, Mecklenburg, J. H. Wilson. 40th district, Stanly and Cabarrus, 41st district, Rowan and Davie, Robt. F.

42d district, Davidson, J. M. Leach, 43d district, Stokes and Forsyth, J. E Matthews. 44th district, Ashe, Surry, &c. A. C. Cowles. 45th district, Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, J. H. Hill. 46th district, Burke, &c., A. C. Avery. 47th district, Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,

Johnston.

Chowan.

M. L. McCorkle, 48th district, Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland, C.L. Harris. 49th district, Buncombe, Henderson, &c., L S. Gash. 50th district, Haywood, Macon, &c., R. M.

Henry. Anson, A. J. Dargan, W. P. Kendall. Ashe and Alleghany, Alexander, Dr. J. H. Carson Alamance, R. Y. McAden, A. H. Boyd. Beaufort, Henry Harding, C. M. Gorham. Bertie, Dr. P. T. Henry, J. W. Beasley. Bladen, J. A. Richardson. Brunswick, D. C. Allen. Buncombe, Montraville Patton. Burke, John Sudderth. Cabarrus, J. M. Long. Caldwell, James C. Harper. Camden, Carteret, J. M. Perry. Caswell, Philip Hodnet, Wm. Long. Catawba, W. P. Reinhardt. Chatham, G. Moore, G. May, Thomas W. Womble,

Cleaveland, Geo. W. Whitfield. Columbus, Dr. J. M. McGougan. Craven, S. W. Chadwick, A. C. Latham. Cumberland, W. McL. McKay, T. S. Lut-Currituck, Duplin, T. S. Kenan, Zach. Smith. Davidson, C. F. Lowe, Dr. J. H. Shelton. Davie, J. H. Clements.

Edgecombe and Wilson, Dr. J. H. Baker, H. Woodward. Franklin, Capt. Joseph J. Davis. Forsyth, P. A. Wilson, E. B. Teague. Granville, E. B. Lyon, W. H. Jenkins, H.

I, W. R. Smith, J. T. Morehead, Jr. , Tilman Farrow. Henderson and Transylvania, Jas. Blythe, Iredell, J. A. Rosebro, J. H. Stevenson.
Johnston, Perry Godwin, B. R. Hinnant, Jones, Jacob F. Scott. Jackson, Thaddeus D. Bryson. Lenoir, R. F. Bright. Lincoln, Dr. M. L. Brown. Martin, Abner S. Williams.

McDowell, James Neal. Mecklenburg, R. D. Whitley, J. M. Hutch-Montgomery, Allen Jordan. Moore, William M. Black. Macon, W. G. Crawford. Madison, N. Kelsey. Nash, Jonathan M. Stone. New Hanover, R. H. Cowan, C. W. McClam.

Northampton, R. B. Peebles, E. A. Martin Onslow, A. J. Murrill. Orange, W. W. Guess, S. D. Umsted Pasquotank, J. B. Jones. Perquimans, Thomas Wilson. Person, W. A. Bradsher. Pitt, W. R. Williams, John Galloway. Randolph, E. T. Blair, Joel Ashworth, Richmond, Peter McRae. Rowan, O. G. Foard, W. H. Crawford Robeson, Rory McNair, J. A. McArthur. Rockingham, J. Holderby, R. B. Hender.

Rutherford and Polk, G. W. Logan, N coggin. Sampson, John Bardin, G. W. Autry. Stokes, Silas Westmoreland. Surry, Harrison M. Wangh.

Stanly,

Union, Jonathan Trull. Wake, C. J. Rogers, J. P. H. Russ, Robt. Perry. Warren, John R. Turnbull, T. L. Judkins Washington, Charles Latham.

Watauga, Wayne, J. H. Everett, G. C. Garris, Wilkes, P. Horton, Dr. Tyre York. Yadkin, T. M. Vestal. Yancey and Mitchell, Mr. Williams.

Invited Home.

The South having triumphed in the late onflict of arms with the federal government. and the Southern people having established governments to suit themselves, and rebels against the Confederacy having been put under foot, the Richmond Examiner invites Gen. Price, Gov. Harris, and other "eminent" Confederate leaders to return to their homes. These gentlemen left too soon, and they stay away too long. Our heart yearns towards the immaculate Judeh P. Bemjamin. Why is he not also invited to return? The Examiner says:

"From our late fellow-citizens, General Price, Judge Perkins, Governor Harris, and others, who are now in Mexico, we have frequent intelligence, which, unfortunately, is not favorable as to their situation and circumstances. We sincerely trust that these eminent gentlemen, whose expatriation is especially deplorable, in consequence of the unstable and insecure society of which they are members, will promptly abandon the life of discomfort and privation which they have chosen, and return to the grateful people who respect their virtues and bonor their fidelity to the great cause in whose loss we were common participants."

The Baltimore Trouble.

We have nothing final from the Baltimore difficulties. It was expected that Governor Swann would order the removal of the Police Commissioners before the election on the 6th, and that the Commissioners would ask that his decision should be reviewed by a court of law. This, it was thought, the Governor would refuse, and proceed to remove the Commissioners forcibly.

We are not without apprehensions that serious rioting will occur in Baltimore on election day. It may take place before -Bloodshed on any account is to be greatly deprecated.

THE Standard boasts of a circulation among Northern capitalists and others." Exactly.

The best evidence that the Standard is a national Union paper; and the above from the Sentinel is the best evidence that that paper is a sectional, secession concern.

We direct the attention of such readers as it concerns, to the advertisement headed 'Middle of the Block." The advertiser, Mr. Hadley, keeps on hand, the most comprehensive and attractive assortment of goods, in his line, to be found in New York. His Store is under the Cooper Institute, in the centre of the Block, a very convenient location, as every person out of the City regards a visit to this noble Institution, as one of the things not to be omitted.

Corn .-- We learn that the sales of Corn at 40 cents per bushel have been made in Iredell county. A geotleman doing business at Davidson College in this county tells us that he has bought Corn this Fall at \$1 per bushel. We are satisfied, from what we hear,

that there is an abundance of Corn in this State, although it is scarce in some localities. We think that in Union county the scarcity is greater than in any other section, so far as we can judge from reports .- Char. Dem. NATIONAL BANKS.—The whole number of national banks now in operation is 1,658,

with an aggregate circulation of \$294,836,-689, of which amount notes valued at \$459, 385, were issued last week by the Acting Comptroller of the Currency. Treasurer Spinner has in possession United States bonds amounting to \$336,883,550, as securities for circulating notes of national banks; and bonds valued at \$29,2281950, as securities for deposits of public moneys in banks designated as public depositories. Total securities held, \$376,122,500.

THE EYE AND EAR.-Those who are suffering from deafness or diseases of the Eye should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for obtaining relief by consulting Dr. Gardner, (formerly of London, Eng.,) now of New York, who will visit Raleigh on Saturday, Nov. 24th, and remain until Thursday, the 29th. The Doctor comeshighly recommended by the press of the different. cities he has visited. Read his advertisement in another part of the paper. 89-tnov28.

DEATH OF DR. C. F. DEWEY.-We are deeply pained to announce the death of Dr. Charles F. Dewey, who expired in the City of Wilmington, at 8 o'clock, last evening.

Dr. Dewey was among the first to settle in. Goldsboro', where he has lived for nearly twenty years, pursuing his profession. His remains were brought to Goldsboro' by the Southern train this morning, for interment. Goldsbaro' News.

Twenty rabbits introduced, into Australia, in 1859 have yielded 50,000 head for con-